

Victoria Daily Times.

VOL. 31.

VICTORIA, B. C., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 21, 1900.

NO. 9.



WE CARRY A VERY LARGE STOCK OF SPOONS AND FORKS

In different patterns, both in Sterling Silver and the best quality of Plate. Let us show you the different designs and quote you prices.

CHALLONER & MITCHELL,

JEWELERS.

PHONE 675.

AMERICAN SILK WAISTS

SPECIAL PURCHASE
1,500 SILK WAISTS
BY THE WESTSIDE
For Spot Cash.

Stylish



Silk Waists
Usual \$4.50

Rich
Silk Waists
Usual \$5.50

Special \$3.00

Special \$3.75

These Beautiful Silk Waists are made of Fine Summer Silk in the latest styles; some are plain, others elegantly tucked and perfect fitting. Come to-morrow for first choice.

MAIL ORDERS CAREFULLY FILLED

The Hutcheson Co., Ltd.

A HAPPY FACULTY.....

We have the happy faculty of pleasing all our customers.

Whether your purchases are great or small they will receive our best and prompt attention. All our goods are guaranteed fresh and reliable.

Fresh Island Eggs 20c. doz.
Received every day from reliable farmers.
Snowflake Flour 9c. sack
Three Star Flour \$1.00 sack
Hungarian Flour \$1.15 sack
Australian Butter 30c. Pound

DIXI H. ROSS & CO.

Starting Anew



Nicholles & Renouf, Jr.

61 YATES STREET,
VICTORIA, B.C.

J. PIERCY & CO.

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS.

MAKERS OF

Topshirts, Underwear, Tweed Pants,
ETC. ETC.
WHITE LABOR ONLY EMPLOYED.

21, 23, 25, 27, 29 YATES STREET, VICTORIA, B.C.

New Wall Papers Just Received.

The finest line ever shown in British Columbia. Fine effects in Ingrains.

J. W. MELLOR, 75-78 FORT STREET

DR. HARTMAN,

DENTIST.

Inventor of an apparatus for clear palate and dental plate. A specialty of first-class dental work. Office, 115 Government street.

GOAL AND WOOD - Baker & Colston, wharf and office, Belleville street, James Bay; telephone 407; city office, Swinerton & Oddy's, telephone 401.

NOW IS THE TIME to get your bicycle fixed up for the season. Best work at John Barnsley & Co.'s, 115 Government street.

Tel. 204.

Improved Farm, Somenos Lake

250 acres, or in tracts to 50, 100, 200 acres, from railway station. Fine modern residence, good barns and outbuildings; fine site for a dairy farm. Reasonable price. Easy terms.

APPLY
40 Government St. B.C. Land & Investment Agency.

The Cheapest Yet

Large lot and spacious house, bath, laundry, etc., all in first-class repair, large fine garden, in fact this is a most desirable house. Locality good and close to car line, and the price and terms will surprise you. Call and see particulars, as it must be sold AT ONCE.

THE HUB FOR BARGAINS.

P. G. MACGREGOR,
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
92 GOVERNMENT STREET.

F. G. RICHARDS & CO.,

Real Estate and Financial Agents.

DO NOT PUBLISH THEIR SALES OR THEIR CLIENTS' BUSINESS. WE EFFECT MORE PURCHASES THAN ANY OTHER OFFICE. We have the largest lot of real estate in Victoria, and furnish the best bargains of any office in the city. Our bargains are too numerous to mention. Call and see particulars. If you have a house or any kind for sale and want a quick turn over make your price right and we will do the rest.

Large loans in sums to suit at low rates of interest. Insure in the Phoenix of Hartford Fire.

F. G. RICHARDS & CO.

15 BROAD ST., NEXT MIRRIAD HOTEL.

LEE & FRASER

Real Estate Agents.

McClure street, 2 good houses and lot, all well built, splendid investment.

200 Douglas street, 4 roomed cottage and lot, 34x150 700

Douglas street, 5 roomed cottage and lot, 61x150, good barn and stable 1,200

Douglas street, 1½ story house, 6 rooms, lot 30x150 800

25% acres of cleared land, with good buildings, young orchard, etc., cheap 1,000

Two lovely building lots, on Oak Bay avenue 300

Spacious business corner, with brick buildings, all revenue producing, can be purchased for 12,500

Spanish 20 acres of cleared land, all fenced, with comfortable cottage and outbuildings, price only 1,700

Victoria West, 2 roomed cottage, easy terms 700

3-roomed cottage, No. 43 Victoria Crescent, only 550

Fourth street, Work Estate, good lot, full sized 450

9 and 11 Trounce Avenue, Victoria.

NEW VANCOUVER COAL CO., LTD.

NANAIMO, B.C.

SAMUEL M. ROBINS, SUPERINTENDENT.

Coal Mined by White Labor.

New Wellington Coal

Washed Nuts \$4.25 per ton

Sack and Lumps, \$5.50 per ton

Delivered to any part of the city

KINGHAM & CO.,

44 Fort Street.

J. E. CHURCH, J. C. V. SPRATT,
Trousse Avenue - Yates and Store Sts

MUNN, HOLLAND & CO.,

Cor. Broad Street and Trousse Avenue

FLINT & CO., Broad St.

Telephone Call 647.

Wharf - Store Street. Spratt's Wharf.

Millinery Opening

The Spring Millinery Opening at the

COLUMBIA HOUSE

Will take place on

Tuesday, March 20, and Following Days

The latest styles from Paris and New York in Hats, Bonnets and Millinery, will be shown, also the usual fine assortment of the latest blouses and children's white wear.

MRS. VIGOR.

COLUMBIA HOUSE, 81 DOUGLAS ST.

AT P. M. SHARP

Under instructions I will sell by public auction on the premises as above the entire contents of above described furnished house comprising 34 rooms, also the restaurant.

At the commencement of the sale I will offer the same on block.

No reserve. Terms cash.

W. J. JONES,
The City Auctioneer.

Established 1888.

Tel. 204.

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We Are Prompt, We are Careful and
We are Always at Our Post.

Campbell's
PRESCRIPTION STORE
Corner of Fort and Douglas Streets,
Victoria B.C.,
For Pure Drugs and Chemicals.

The Boer Casualties

It Is Now Admitted That Losses Have Exceeded Seven Thousand.

The Destruction of Property - A Warning From the Colonial Office.

London, March 21.—The colonial office has telegraphed to Capetown the text of the proclamation concerning destruction of property. This will not be published in London until after its promulgation in South Africa, but it is known that it will convey an intimation that any wanton destruction of British property during the war will be regarded as warranting a claim for compensation and as justifying a levy upon private property, should the resources of the Transvaal Republic prove inadequate.

The fact that the proclamation is issued by the colonial office is regarded as an indication that the republics will be administered as Crown Colonies.

In this connection, it is understood that leaders of the opposition in parliament now admit no other settlement is possible since the republics insist upon their demand for absolute independence. In view of this the efforts of the Liberals will be confined to securing the settlement, the best treatment for the Dutch population, including security against their disgruntlement.

It is becoming regarded as quite a settled matter that should the war be ended, as is now hoped, before June, the government will dissolve parliament and appeal to the country on the basis of a successful South African policy.

Should the war drag on dissolution will be postponed until next spring. In any event one of the foremost planks of the government platform will be army regularization.

There is no further information as to the movements of Sir Alfred Milner. It is regarded as certain, however, that he has gone to Bloemfontein to arrange for the temporary administration of the Free State.

Mr. Steyn's reply to Lord Roberts's charges of the

Misuse of the Flag

of truce is commented upon as impudent and ridiculous, and Lord Roberts's course in closing a useless discussion is commented on as wise.

The government has decided that Major-General Sir Frederick Carrington shall command the colonial force of 5,000, including the 2,500 men Mr. Chamberlain asked for from Australia, which will be stationed on the Northern Transvaal border to prevent a Boer retreat or an incursion into Rhodesia.

A statement comes from Pretoria admitting that the Boer losses during the war exceed 7,000.

No fresh news has been received from Bloemfontein, but a Pretoria despatch of Thursday, March 15th, asserts that Col. Plumer has not been able to advance south of Lobatsi.

The correspondent of the Daily News at Bloemfontein telegraphing Monday, March 10th, says: "I learn from Johannesburg that it is not true that the mines have been flooded or otherwise damaged, beyond the fact that the machinery is suffering from disease. My informant declares that the whole story was fabricated to court sympathy."

DISPATCH FROM ROBERTS.

Transvaalers Escaped From Prieksa Before Kitchener's Arrival.

The following dispatch from Lord Roberts, dated Monday, March 19th, has been received at the war office:

"Kitchener occupied Prieksa yesterday, unopposed. The rebels surrendered their arms. The Transvaalers escaped across the river.

Mr. Steyn is circulating a notice, by means of dispatch riders, to the effect that any burgher who signs a declaration that he will not fight against us will be treated as a traitor and shot.

"Bloemfontein people are affording every assistance in the matter of hospital accommodations. We have consequently been able to arrange for 500 beds.

"Thirty-three prisoners were taken at Prieksa, 200 stands of arms and some supplies and explosives.

"The Boers have begun to surrender on the Basutoland frontier."

TROOPS, CORDINALLY RECEIVED.

A despatch to the Daily Mail from Ounkerspoort, dated Monday, March 19th, says: "A reconnaissance towards Philippien, 17 miles north of Springfield, found the farms all flying white flags. The British troops were cordially received. It is reported that Mr. Steyn is trying to rally the Boers, but the lat-

Dominion Parliament

Mr. Foster Rebuked by Premier For His Indulgence in Personalities.

Precautions Taken Against Introduction of Bubonic Plague on Pacific Coast.

ter say that they have had enough fighting."

SALISBURY'S STAND.

New Zealand Ready to Support Great Britain.

London, March 21.—The Earl of Balfour, governor and commander-in-chief of New Zealand, has sent the following to Mr. Chamberlain:

"The people of New Zealand wish to express their endorsement of the stand taken by the Imperial government in declining to allow the intervention of any foreign powers in the settlement with the Transvaal and the Free State, and in declining to assent to either state being independent."

"My government assures Her Majesty's government that New Zealand will support to the last the mother country so far as it lies in her power to do so, in maintaining the position which has been taken up, irrespective of consequences."

"I am desired to add that there are large numbers of men volunteering, who are good riders and shots, willing to go to South Africa for the relief of the Imperial forces in case the services of the latter were required elsewhere."

LIBERAL M. P. DEAD.

George H. Bertram, of Toronto, Passes Away After Long Illness.

Toronto, March 20.—George H. Bertram, M.P. for Centre Toronto, died tonight after a prolonged illness.

Some months ago he underwent at New York an operation for cancer, which was at the time believed to have resulted favorably, but proved in reality unsuccessful. He leaves a widow and several children.

George Hope Bertram was born at Penton Barns, Haddingtonshire, Scotland, on March 12th, 1847, and received his early education at the parish school of Dirleton. He was president of the Betram Engine Works Co., Ltd., and was for two years a member of the council for Toronto Board of Trade. He was elected to the House of Commons November 30th, to fill the vacancy made by the resignation of Mr. Lount.

HOW TO SAVE DOCTOR BILLS.

We have saved many doctor bills since we began using Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in our home. We keep a bottle open all the time and whenever any of my family or myself begin to catch cold we begin to use the Cough Remedy, and as a result we never have to send away for a doctor and incur a large doctor bill for Chamberlain's Cough Remedy never fails to cure. It is certainly a medicine of great merit and worth—D. S. Mearke, General Merchant and Farmer, Mattie, Bedford County, Pa. For sale by Henderson Bros., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

ARMIES OF THE WORLD.

Mr. Charles Jerram has written a book of considerable interest in the Armies of the World, placed in alphabetical order, the figures are easily ascertained, and to most people will not doubt be astonishing.

Austria has a peace strength of 350,000, and a war strength of 3,600,000. Her

West Indian Steamship Service.

Mr. Fraser (West Lambton) made enquiry whether it was the intention of the government to take steps to improve transportation facilities between Canada and the British West Indies.

The Minister of Trade and Commerce said that steps had been taken in conjunction with the British government to ensure a fast service. The service would commence on July 1st.

A Question of Order.

When the next order of motions was reached Sir Charles Tupper asked that the list be given over first and unopposed motions allowed to pass.

The Prime Minister was sorry that his courtesy in this matter had been shamefully abused by the opposition, the other evening, in an attempt to force through under the head of unopposed motions one for investigation into the last by-elections in West Huron and Brockville, on which the government had a word to say. He would therefore have to ask that the motions on the order paper be taken up in their regular order as they stood on the order paper.

Protest From Mr. Foster.

This announcement brought Mr. Foster to his feet with fire in his eyes and a protest which occupied nearly an hour's time against what he termed gross injustice at the hands of the government and an attempt to foil an investigation into the West Huron election, in which irregularities had been proven at last session's enquiry. Mr. Foster went on to indulge in some personal remarks applied to the Prime Minister, for which he was called to order by the chair.

CA Rebuks.

Mr. Speaker said he was sorry to see Mr. Foster starting a line of discussion which would be sure to lead to a bitter debate.

Sir Charles Tupper said he had never known the Chair to interfere in a debate unless prepared to show what rule of order had been violated. The Chair would have to adopt a strictly impartial and independent spirit.

The Premier's Explanation.

The Prime Minister—I have just to observe, Mr. Speaker, that there are offences against decency, against propriety which may not come exactly within the rules of the House and it is the duty of the Speaker to point gentlemen the right way.

Sir Charles Tupper said the members of the government were responsible for breaches of order.

The Prime Minister replied that with a sense of the duty he owed to parliament he would not be drawn away from the part he should play in the House and from his own dignity by the remarks of Mr. Foster. It was not his practice to deal in personalities; it never had been and never would be. He preferred to leave those methods to the small men of the House. (Liberal applauded.) to Mr. Foster, who was welcome to them. Every member of the floor of parliament was equal and the motion Mr. Borden had supported for an investigation into the last Huron election would be reached in its fair turn. In waiting for the motion in its turn, I waited for the motion in its turn. Mild, gentle, certain, they are worthy your confidence. Purly vegetable, they can be taken by children or delicate women. Price, 25c, at all medicine dealers or by mail of C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

ROUTE FOR THE RIDDLED LIVER, AND CURE HEADACHE, NEURITIS, NAUSEA, INDIGESTION, ETC. They are invaluable to prevent a cold or break up a fever. Mild, gentle, certain, they are worthy your confidence. Purly vegetable, they can be taken by children or delicate women. Price, 25c, at all medicine dealers or by mail of C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

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but to strictly adhere to the rules of the House.

Mr. Borden Makes Charges.

When Mr. Borden (Halifax) rose he charged that the government wanted to hark the enquiry into the West Huron election. Why otherwise had they not allowed the motion for the reference to committee to pass?

Mr. Britton (Kingston)—We intend to oppose it as to Brockville.

At this interruption the opposition shouted that the cat was out of the bag. Mr. Borden went on to say that a prima facie case had been made out of shameful wrongdoing as the result of the enquiry of last year.

Mr. McMullen denied that the opposition had last session made out a single charge.

The discussion was kept up till within an hour of midnight, when the House rose.

IN THE SENATE.

The Hon. Mr. MacDonald (British Columbia) drew attention to the necessity of taking every precaution to keep the bubonic plague out of Canada. Recently a vessel with a crew of sailors, all of whom had been sick, and now within fifty miles of Victoria, on the United States coast there was bubonic plague. It was found in a place in Canada it would be terrible.

The Hon. David Mills read a letter from Dr. Montagu stating that the C. P. R. steamship lines were not carrying steerage passengers from infected ports and that stringent measures were being taken to prevent the importation of the disease. He pointed out that all the time occupied on the voyage was greater than the period of incubation. It was not proved that the plague was carried in merchandise. He thought the House would see that proper precautions had been taken.

THE FEAR OF HUMBUG.

Prevents Many People From Trying a Good Medicine.

Stomach troubles are so common and in most cases so obstinate to cure that people are apt to look with suspicion on remedies claimed to be a radical, permanent cure for dyspepsia and indigestion. Many such pride themselves on their acuteness in never being humbugged, especially in medicines.

This fear of being humbugged can be carried too far, so far, in fact, that many people suffer for years with weak digestion rather than risk a little time and money in faithfully testing the claims made of a preparation so reliable and universally used as Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets.

Now Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are vastly different in one important respect from ordinary proprietary medicines for the reason that they are not a secret patent medicine, no secret is made of their ingredients, but analysis shows them to contain the natural digestive ferments, pure aspic pepsin, the digestive acids, Golden Seal, bismuth, extracts and mucus. They are not cathartic, neither do they act powerfully on any organ, but their cure, digester of the food system, plan of digesting the food system, and cause of disease—digestion.

Cathartics never have and never can give any real relief to those who are troubled with dyspepsia.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets taken after meals digest the food. That is all there is to it. Food not digested or half digested is poison as it creates gas, acidity, headaches, palpitation of the heart, loss of flesh and appetite and many other troubles which are often called by some other name.

They are sold by druggists everywhere at 50 cents per package.

The Bank of Montreal's share in the British War loan is £12,000. It will be remembered that the bank made application for £2,000,000. The Merchant's Bank of Halifax subscribed for £100,000, and will receive £6,000.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take Laxative Bromo Ointment Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box.

Admiral Sir Henry Fairfax, the British commander-in-chief at Plymouth, died at Naples yesterday.

There's a greater demand made on the strength of the mother when nursing than at any other time. She has just gone through a period of strain, material, mental, her vitality is at its lowest and the food she eats must nourish two lives.

The natural result is that the mother looks around for "tonic" and general foods, and tonic in the form of a stimulant, which not only gives the mother real energy, but curbs injury to the child.

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The Mysteries Solved

Bodies of the Murdered Clayton-Relfe-Olsen Party Found in the Yukon.

Seven Klukwan Indians Arrested for Murder of Mr. and Mrs. Horton.

Stampede to the Stewart River. Arrivals From Cape Nome.

Steamer Amur, which returned this morning from her special trip to Skagway with a cargo, made up for the most part of rails for the W. P. & Y. Railway, brought news that the bodies of the Clayton-Olsen-Relfe party had been found. The Skagway Alaskan of Saturday last tells the story as follows: "The startling news was received last night that the bodies of the Clayton party had been definitely located and the whole mystery cleared up. It was startling for two reasons; one that it came so suddenly upon the heels of the sensational denouement in the disappearance of the Hortons and another that the long and protracted search for the Clayton party since the beginning of the year had proven so fruitless in offering even any clue to a solution of the mystery that public interest in it was wasted."

The news that the Clayton mystery was solved therefore came with a suddenness of shock equal to that which informed the mysterious disappearance of the three men six days ago.

The Pinkerton detective McMurtry and Capt. Search were sending messengers from May to Fort Selkirk in hot haste to fetch ice-saws. They had located the hole in the ice through which the bodies of the three murdered men, Clayton, Relfe and Olson had been thrust, and they felt entirely confident that they have at least one of the murderers in the jail at Selkirk. This is the man who gave the name of O'Brien, who was so long in custody at Tagish and a few weeks ago was removed to Fort Selkirk to be tried on a charge of stealing from scows. Not having enough direct evidence to connect him with the Clayton tragedy the officers might have released him. That they held him on a minor charge pending more rigid investigation into the circumstances of the mysterious disappearance of the three men, now shows their good judgment and that the evidence they had already collected against him, while not strong enough to convict, was sufficiently circumstantial to warrant their grave suspicion.

Where the bodies have been definitely located, about three miles this side of Minto, in the river and not close to the trail, so that the theory that three men following each other in the daylight, one man pushing or riding a bicycle, having all accidentally fallen into the same hole is altogether untenable. But this is not all. On the edges of the hole that was, but which, of course, has long been frozen over, a lower strata of the snow is much discolored with what has been proven on chemical analysis to be human blood.

There is other evidence. Near the spot of the burial was found a broken sleeve link, and a pocket knife, both of which are particularly identified as having belonged to members of the missing party. In O'Brien's possession too, has been found certain articles which it is known beyond a doubt belonged to Relfe. Also a closer examination of the cabin at Minto at the time of the tragedy occupied by O'Brien, has led to other discoveries. He had evidently buried up a lot of wearing apparel, and in the tinder has been found buttons that will probably be identified.

There are doubtless many other details that demonstrate the dogged perseverance and the high intelligence of the detective, and his aids who have been working on the case, but the officers all the way through have been reticent and, even in the hour that crowns with victory their persistent endeavors, have told but little of the links of evidence obtained one by one in the course of the long search. "We have located the bodies," said one of them to an acquaintance who landed here last night, "and we have enough evidence right now to hang O'Brien."

The Budget comes out with a semi-denial saying that Constable Sarge reported on Thursday last the discovery of what was supposed to be blood stains in the ice at a point between Minto and Hootchik, and that saws would arrive from Dawson, with which to investigate the spot. They say that there is no authority for the statement that the bodies have been found.

Coincident with the clearing up of the Clayton-Olsen-Relfe mystery comes news of the solving of that of the disappearance of Mr. and Mrs. Horton, a young couple who went to Skagway a year ago on their bridal trip. They were murdered by northern Indians, and when the Amur left seven of the swashes were in the Skagway jail. The majority of the Indians were arrested at the big Indian village of Kluukwan, on the Dalton trail. Some have confessed, and one, Jim Hanson, accompanied the jury to the scene of the murder. The verdict of the coroner's jury finds that the deceased were Bert Horton and Florence Horton, wife of said Bert Horton; that at the time of his death Bert Horton was about 25 years of age, and that Florence Horton at the time of her death was about 18 years of age; that they were formerly residents of the state of Oregon, and came to Alaska on March 7th, 1900; that they were Americans by birth.

GARFIELD TEA
is unrivaled as a
SPRING MEDICINE.

A trial wins a friend.
At all drugstores, 25 cents.

and citizens of the United States at the time of their death; that they came to their death on the mainland on the west side of Lynn Canal at a point about 95 miles from Skagway, Alaska. That the said Bert Horton came to his death by reason of a gun-shot wound in the head at the hands of the before-mentioned Indian, Jim Hanson. That the said Florence Horton came to her death by reason of a knife wound in the throat and a gun-shot wound through the body, the bullet entering below the point of the right shoulder, passing through the body and coming out between the shoulder blades. That said Bert and Florence Horton came in their deaths to the port of Skagway on October 24th, 1899, and that the killing of these deceased was done by the said Jim Hanson, Kitchikoo, Mark Clancet, Dave Clancet, James Tucklin, Kakone, Quanish, and other Indians whose names to this jury at this time are unknown.

From Stewart comes news of another stampede to that river which as a gold-bearing stream has suffered, or enjoyed, as the case may be, more fluctuations than of any stream in the North. The people of Stewart have gone up the river in a body to the scene of the new find. From Dawson comes news that Humboldt Gates and a party have joined the rush, led by a miner named Suttle, who claims the discovery on which the stampede is based. Suttle was grub-staked two years ago to prospect the Stewart by some parties in Dawson. He has worked to good purpose when he could work, if this story be true. He has now sold his claim to the miners who have come to him as he thought he should be by his grub-takers when he was ill, and as a consequence when he came to town—that is, to Stewart—he gave away his secret to a few who had befriended him at that time, and then the stampede started from that town and is probably still going on.

Suttle says he struck very good pay on a tributary of the Stewart which he does not exactly describe, of course, but says it is about 300 miles from Dawson. He says he took out \$500 in a few hours. About a dozen persons left here to stake on the new ground. R. R. McRae and F. H. Nagle, with nine malamute dogs and a basket sled, have arrived at Skagway from Nome in 34 days' running time, and 52 days' actual time, leaving Nome on Jan. 6th.

They had no difficulty in making the hole in the ice through which the bodies of the three murdered men, Clayton, Relfe and Olson had been thrust, and they felt entirely confident that they have at least one of the murderers in the jail at Selkirk. This is the man who gave the name of O'Brien, who was so long in custody at Tagish and a few weeks ago was removed to Fort Selkirk to be tried on a charge of stealing from scows. Not having enough direct evidence to connect him with the Clayton tragedy the officers might have released him. That they held him on a minor charge pending more rigid investigation into the circumstances of the mysterious disappearance of the three men, now shows their good judgment and that the evidence they had already collected against him, while not strong enough to convict, was sufficiently circumstantial to warrant their grave suspicion.

Where the bodies have been definitely located, about three miles this side of Minto, in the river and not close to the trail, so that the theory that three men following each other in the daylight, one man pushing or riding a bicycle, having all accidentally fallen into the same hole is altogether untenable. But this is not all. On the edges of the hole that was, but which, of course, has long been frozen over, a lower strata of the snow is much discolored with what has been proven on chemical analysis to be human blood.

There is other evidence. Near the spot of the burial was found a broken sleeve link, and a pocket knife, both of which are particularly identified as having belonged to members of the missing party. In O'Brien's possession too, has been found certain articles which it is known beyond a doubt belonged to Relfe. Also a closer examination of the cabin at Minto at the time of the tragedy occupied by O'Brien, has led to other discoveries. He had evidently buried up a lot of wearing apparel, and in the tinder has been found buttons that will probably be identified.

There are doubtless many other details that demonstrate the dogged perseverance and the high intelligence of the detective, and his aids who have been working on the case, but the officers all the way through have been reticent and, even in the hour that crowns with victory their persistent endeavors, have told but little of the links of evidence obtained one by one in the course of the long search. "We have located the bodies," said one of them to an acquaintance who landed here last night, "and we have enough evidence right now to hang O'Brien."

The Budget comes out with a semi-denial saying that Constable Sarge reported on Thursday last the discovery of what was supposed to be blood stains in the ice at a point between Minto and Hootchik, and that saws would arrive from Dawson, with which to investigate the spot. They say that there is no authority for the statement that the bodies have been found.

Coincident with the clearing up of the Clayton-Olsen-Relfe mystery comes news of the solving of that of the disappearance of Mr. and Mrs. Horton, a young couple who went to Skagway a year ago on their bridal trip. They were murdered by northern Indians, and when the Amur left seven of the swashes were in the Skagway jail. The majority of the Indians were arrested at the big Indian village of Kluukwan, on the Dalton trail. Some have confessed, and one, Jim Hanson, accompanied the jury to the scene of the murder. The verdict of the coroner's jury finds that the deceased were Bert Horton and Florence Horton, wife of said Bert Horton; that at the time of his death Bert Horton was about 25 years of age, and that Florence Horton at the time of her death was about 18 years of age; that they were formerly residents of the state of Oregon, and came to Alaska on March 7th, 1900; that they were Americans by birth.

Eight hour laws are ignored by those tireless little workers—Dr. King's New Life Pills. Millions are always at work, night and day, curing Indigestion, Biliousness, Constipation, Headache, and all Stomach, Liver, and Bowel troubles. Easy, pleasant, safe, pure. Only 25¢ at F. W. Woolworth & Co.'s drug store.

It needs a great nature to bear the weight of great gratitude. —Ouida.

Scott's Emulsion.
It's both food and medicine. It corrects disease. It makes delicate children grow in the right way—taller, stronger, heavier, healthier.

in every druggist.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto.

Very Busy Session

New Harbor Proposal Before the Board of Trade Council Last Evening.

Long List of Communications Had Accumulated Since Last Meeting.

In a meeting of two hours duration last evening the council of the board of trade dealt with considerable business, regarding harbor improvements, northern navigation matters and other subjects. Some time having elapsed since the last meeting of the council, a voluminous amount of communications had accumulated, and the hearing of these kept the council too busy to indulge in discussion of a more than ordinary animated nature.

In connection with the harbor improvement question, a proposal was submitted by Mr. A. S. Going, civil engineer, regarding the dredging and satisfactorily deepening the harbor, the necessity for which improvement has resolved itself into a question of paramount importance to the city. Mr. Going's proposal was not dealt with in extenso, as it was decided that such should receive the mature consideration of the board after the harbor borings had been made by Mr. D. R. Harris. Accompanying the communication was a chart carefully drawn, representing the different depths of the harbor according to all available date.

The meeting was called shortly after 8 o'clock, with Mr. L. G. McQuade in the chair. There were present Messrs. Charles Todd, Thompson, Simon Lester, Mr. Renouf, J. Shalloross and Secretary Elworthy.

The ordinary preliminaries having been observed, the following interesting information was submitted to the council from Collector Milne.

Customs, Canada, Victoria, B.C., March 18, 1900.

F. Elworthy, Esq., Secretary B.C. Board of Trade, Victoria, B.C.:

Sir—I have the honor to enclose here with some information relative to the trade of the Yukon frontier, and the Yukon River, which may be of interest to the board you so ably represent, and who have been very desirous to further the interests of our city, and the welfare of our

country.

I beg to say that our efforts have been successful in having Skagway made a port at which merchandise destined for places in the British possessions may be entered for immediate transportation and exportation in bond without apprenticeship, and no consular certificate being required.

The following is an extract from a letter received from the Commissioner of Customs under date of the 8th instant with reference thereto:

"Victoria, B.C., March 18, 1900.

To the President and Members B.C. Board of Trade:

Gentlemen—Herewith I beg to lay before your honorable body a plan showing project for the improvement of Victoria harbor, giving a depth of 20 feet at low water mark.

A number of members of the board wrote requesting that a general meeting be called in the near future to discuss the project of extending the E. & N. railway to the northern end of the island. It was decided that the meeting be held on Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Mr. Going's communication regarding the harbor improvements was read as follows:

Victoria, B.C., March 18, 1900.

To the President and Members B.C. Board of Trade:

Gentlemen—Herewith I beg to lay before your honorable body a plan showing project for the improvement of Victoria harbor, giving a depth of 20 feet at low water mark.

This area of Victoria harbor is approximately 400 acres. My scheme would make 132 acres of the same available for ordinary shipping.

The idea is to purchase a rotary hydraulic dredge and complete fitting plant, and excavate the sand and rock to 20 feet depth, giving a channel 1,700 feet wide at the outer wharf, narrowing to 250 feet at Shore Point. From Shore Point to Laurel Point the channel to be straight and 1,250 feet in width, curving at the James Bay side to a width of 1,050 feet. At the E. & N. railway bridge the channel would be 250 feet wide. At the upper end of the harbor opposite Sayward's mill the width is 1,400 feet. In the absence of rock borings, to give the actual depth of mud, I have based my percentage of rock excavation upon the evidence of divers men formerly connected with the dredger service, and their predecessors have not been able to purchase any scows to impede work.

My board was somewhat dubious as to the essentiality of a breakwater, in fact he did not believe that it would be of any great benefit.

This was referred to the general committee.

P. Whitehead, of the Alaskan magazine of Portland, wrote regarding a

white pine.

Mr. Todd was somewhat dubious as to the essentiality of a breakwater, in fact he did not believe that it would be of any great benefit.

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P. Whitehead, of



PARTY LINES.

There is not the slightest doubt that Liberals and Conservatives are alike hopelessly divided on the expediency of introducing Federal party lines in the approaching provincial elections. The men on both sides who are responsible principally for the agitation are no doubt acting from worthy motives, but we believe public opinion is against them, and that their efforts are doomed to failure. We know that an influential body of Liberals think party lines is the only solution of our present administrative complications, but it is equally clear that a still larger number think otherwise, and it is almost certain that the efforts of the section of the party in Vancouver who are so vigorously clamoring for the adoption of their views by the party at large will come to naught. On a question of this kind there can be no harmony until the matter is discussed in representative conventions and leaders chosen by the delegates. For the leading men of either party to arbitrarily decide to conduct the pending contest on Federal party lines in face of the apparent division of opinion among the rank and file would be to absolutely destroy the usefulness of the party organizations in the work for which they were primarily formed, to guide public opinion in Dominion questions. We think the Conservatives acted wisely in postponing action on this important matter, and we hope the Liberal convention which has been called in Vancouver will also see the wisdom of concluding that on this occasion the members cannot be expected to recognize the crack of the party whip.

OUR LOYALTY MONOPOLIST.

Colonel Prior has spoken. We expected to hear from him on the loyalty question and expressed our belief that when our gallant representative had expressed his opinion as to the patriotism of the men whom perverse fortune has placed in the position which ought to be occupied by the colonel and his truly loyal allies, Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his colleagues would be painfully conscious of what a pitiful, spurious imitation their alleged devotion to the Empire is. The hon. gentleman said:

"I must say that the stand taken by the right honorable gentleman who leads the government and by his colleagues in delaying so long before they offered assistance to the mother country is, in my opinion, quite incomprehensible."

I can only say that if the honorable gentleman thinks he is loyal to the British Empire, it is certainly not loyalty such as I understand it and as understood by the large majority of Canadians.

"Mr. Landenkin—I am very glad indeed that it is not the kind of loyalty that you are talking about now."

"Mr. Prior—Will the honorable gentleman stand up and tell the house what he says?"

Mr. Landenkin—I just say I am glad he is not possessed of the same kind of loyalty you are talking about just now.

CASHMIRE'S BOOK EXCHANGE, 105 Douglas street.

EMERY'S CIGAR STAND, 23 Government street.

KNIGHT'S STATIONERY STORE, 75 Yates street.

H. G. MASON, Dawson Hotel entrance, Yates street.

VICTORIA BOOK AND STATIONERY COMPANY, 61 Government street.

M. HIBBERN & COMPANY, 69 Government street.

F. CAMPBELL, Tobacconist, 92 Government street.

GEO. P. MARSDEN, News Agent, corner Yates and Government.

H. W. WALKER (Switch Grocery), Esquimalt road.

W. WILBY, 91 Douglas street.

MRS. BROOK, Victoria West post office.

E. LEDDING, Craigflower road, Victoria.

Orders taken at Geo. Marsden's for delivery of Daily Times.

HIS HONOR'S ANSWER.

The reply of the Lieut.-Governor to the memorial of the business men who waited upon him is a clear intimation that in regard to his course on all public matters he intends to be guided entirely by the advice of his constitutional advisers. His Honor also made it plain that the memorial and the reply thereto being something which concerned the community, they should not be expected to be treated as private and confidential, but should be laid before the people. We don't know that anything has been brought out as the result of this correspondence that was not well known before, but we are sure there will be a feeling of satisfaction at the assurance that no unnecessary delay will be permitted in making an appeal to the people. The contention of His Honor that time should be given the electorate to consider the remedies proposed to be applied to the past unsatisfactory state of affairs we hope does not contemplate the possibility of a ministry, the majority of whom have never represented any part of the people of British Columbia in the legislature, administering our public affairs for an extended length of time without an appeal to the people.

The intimation from the Prime Minister and the Minister of Justice of Canada that an election should be held immediately, while probably not adding to His Honor's knowledge on the subject, should certainly be of assistance to him if he had any doubts as to the wisdom of allowing the expenditure of more money by special warrant than the exigencies of the case required. We believe the Lieut.-Governor will see to it that an election is held in time for the new legislature to pass supply and admit of the expenditure of the public funds in the usual way.

As was to be expected, the Sounders are not pleased at the action of the Washington authorities in sending the United States mail north on the Alpha.

regiments and applied to their government for permission to do so. The Prime Minister of New South Wales replied that he could not act without the consent of the Legislature, and on the matter being put to a vote it was found that ten members were opposed to taking any part whatever in the war. In West Australia the decision to aid the Mother Country was only carried in one of the chambers by the casting vote of the president, so that after all the contention that the Australian colonies set an example for Canada in this matter is hardly borne out when an examination is made to the actual facts. In every case except that of our own country, even in Great Britain herself, the governments refused to act without consulting parliament, and in every instance except that of Canada there was vigorous opposition. When we consider the position of our French-Canadian fellow citizens we think it will be admitted that the record of the government in this matter is not one of which any Liberal need be ashamed. Could anything speak more eloquently of the influence which the Premier wields over his "fellow French-Canadians" of Quebec and of what he is doing for the consolidation of the British Empire? The Tory leaders and their followers and incendiary newspapers may carp and snarl and shout disloyalty, but the British statesmen and newspapers recognize the fact that Sir Wilfrid Laurier has done what no other public man of the past or present could have accomplished: he has made Canada practically a unit in her determination that her future is inseparably bound up in the Empire of Great Britain.

Colonel Prior of course could not conclude his remarks without an attack on Mr. Tarte. There are some characteristics of the Minister of Public Works that we confess we have no great admiration for, but in this matter at all events he shines like very brilliant star in comparison with Sir Charles Tupper. The Secretary of State made the following announcement in parliament in regard to the position of Mr. Tarte: "After the first contingent was sent I had a conversation with Mr. Tarte, and of his own motion he said: 'Why should we not send another contingent?' and we offered our second contingent almost before the first had reached Capetown. That offer first came from Mr. Tarte." In 1885, when Sir Charles Tupper and his colleagues tendered assistance to the imperial government in the troubles of that time, the man who is now the Conservative leader and loudest loyalist, made an express stipulation that the entire cost should be borne by Great Britain. All through his long public career the position of Sir Charles Tupper has been the same. He belongs to the Imperial Federation League, but he does not believe in giving something for nothing, even to Great Britain, and his first lieutenant, Mr. Foster, is evidently with him in that. They object to the British preference because we receive no special freedom from labor troubles the development of our country with most remarkable success over every generation takes charge having more common sense than we have.

Mr. F. W. Peters, of Nelson, has received a letter from Mr. W. A. Carlyle, formerly of the British America Company, at Rossland, descriptive of some mines he is now connected with in Spain, which are owned by La Compania de Rio Tinto, Limitada. The letter was dated February 12, at Madrid de Rio Tinto. Mr. Carlyle describes the country and climate as being about the same as Southern California. In speaking of the mine, he says: "This mine is monster. There are 125,000,000 tons of ore in sight, of which we must extract 2,000,000 tons this year. We have a very good railroad, 375 miles long, with thirty locomotives on the main line and fifty at the mine, and this year we will handle 5,000,000 tons of ore. There are very extensive underground works. The other day, down on the 1,200-foot level, I was shown a solid body of ore 600 feet wide. There are 10,000 Spaniards at work, and they work every bit as well and as hard as the men in the West that we were paying \$3.00 a day; yet we only pay here from 50 cents to 85 cents per day."

Mr. Russell, M.P., took a turn at Tupper in parliament last week, which stripped him completely of the borrowed plumes in which he has been strutting. He demonstrated by reading extracts from his speeches and correspondence that the Conservative leader not only opposed Canada contributing money towards the carrying on of a war outside of her own territory, but that in 1885 he, while a minister of the crown, had insisted on stipulating while offering troops to Great Britain, that the entire cost of the same should be paid out of the Imperial exchequer. We do not say there is anything particularly discreditable to Sir Charles in this. He was supported by Sir John Macdonald and other prominent Conservatives in his position; indeed, we believe it had been alleged that he had made certain pro-British statements in the presence of an employee of Messrs. Weller Bros., with whom I was employed as travelling salesman. A petition was circulated among the employes demanding an apology from myself or dismissal by the firm. I forwarded a statement denying that imputed to me, and which I felt should clearly show where the misunderstanding arose. I was dismissed and consequently shunned and jibed by business men and friends who I felt should have known me better. I instructed legal proceedings against the one who circulated the petition, and on interviewing him before a witness he stated that he had urged on the boys to accept my explanation, it being all that could be expected. On interviewing the clerk who first reported the statement alleged to have been made by myself he admitted the probability of his having misconstrued my statement and expressed his willingness to give his signature to that effect, and on his further consulting the clerk who circulated the petition he returned with a slip of paper and was willing to sign in acceptance of my explanation provided I would sign the slip agreeing to stay legal proceedings. As a disposition was shown to have matters rectified on friendly lines, my witness suggested that there might be eliminated from my statement of facts one item that might reflect unnecessarily on the employees interested and that the matter might lie over until the following morning to so arrange that "there be no sacrifice of dignity." Before leaving the building one of the employes urged on the author of the matter not to sign anything, or he would make a fool of himself and all the rest of them. No arrangement has been arrived at, but having been assured by both of the two chief instrumental in bringing about the unpleasant circumstance as to the position they now occupy towards my-

party.

The attention of the San Francisco Examiner is humbly directed to the fact that General Cronje says he was treated with the greatest respect by the British officers.

A TRUCE TO ILL-FEELING.

Rosenthal Miner.

It is to be hoped that the warm feeling the Irish people, which extends all over the British Isles, now exists, and that they will fully reduplicate it. There is no race in the world that is more responsive to genuine kindness, and there is no reason why the relation between England and Ireland should not be closer and more intimate than it ever has been.

SALISBURY'S CHANCE.

Hamilton Spectator.

If Salisbury were a wise and sagacious man he might reply to the offer of the United States government to fix up British business in America by offering to fix up the American business in the Philippine Islands.

IN SAVAGE MOOD.

Hamilton Times.

Last night Mr. Davis referred to a Western member of the House as a "boor," and declined to withdraw the term. Subsequently, after an interview with the object of the epithet, he thought better of it, and made an amendment. It is a pity that the author of the debate should be so hot, but it has ever been thus with Tupples—out of office.

Mr. Bennett, Mr. Wallace, Mr. Foster and several others have been gross offenders against the decencies of discussion. There is much need of reform.

PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE.

Chicago Times-Herald.

We are advised the old world jangled along with one sneezing, fretful little song. Men stood or sat around and murmured that the world had gone, or else was going wrong.

Since we are here they grumble as before. They tell us that the good old times are over.

The blessings that men once enjoyed are gone. And we, alas, shall win them back no more!

When you and I, my friend, have passed away,

The ones who follow us will sadly say,

The world would be sublime if they could have

The blessings that we had in our day.

SPANISH MINES.

To the Editor: Will you be good enough to publish a bit of information which from a gentleman so well known as Mr. Carlyle may be interesting and possibly instructive to many of your readers. It may also help some of our unthinking population to realize that British Columbia is not the only country in the world with wonderful ability to attract the investor, but that the country we are very small pebbles on the beach, and that unless we have shifted our ground over with a generation takes charge having more common sense than we have.

Mr. F. W. Peters, of Nelson, has received a letter from Mr. W. A. Carlyle, formerly of the British America Company, at Rossland, descriptive of some mines he is now connected with in Spain, which are owned by La Compania de Rio Tinto, Limitada. The letter was dated February 12, at Madrid de Rio Tinto. Mr. Carlyle describes the country and climate as being about the same as Southern California.

In speaking of the mine, he says: "This mine is monster. There are 125,000,000 tons of ore in sight, of which we must extract 2,000,000 tons this year. We have a very good railroad, 375 miles long, with thirty locomotives on the main line and fifty at the mine, and this year we will handle 5,000,000 tons of ore. There are very extensive underground works. The other day, down on the 1,200-foot level, I was shown a solid body of ore 600 feet wide. There are 10,000 Spaniards at work, and they work every bit as well and as hard as the men in the West that we were paying \$3.00 a day; yet we only pay here from 50 cents to 85 cents per day."

(Signed) W. H. POOLY.

HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE.

To the Editor of the Colonist.

Sir—I was delighted on reading Sunday's Colonist to see your session on the text, "Be Just and Fear Not," particularly so when I reflect on the unjust way you treated an opponent at your so-called people's meeting in Philharmonic hall by the non-publication of his remarks. I refer to the one who told of the achievements of Premier Martin in Manitoba, of the hard work he did in his first session of our legislature, and later of the base ingratitude of that government towards him, of the childlike changing of Col. Gregory, of the change of front (not to mention temporally) of Mr. Bodwell; in so far as to call the present policy of Premier Martin a lot of clap-trap; also Mr. Martin's inventing of the issue that placed in power the Laurier government, which at once brought peace and harmony throughout our land, and which has given Canada a name among the nations. When I think of the way you started under the name of a "people's meeting" and at once hurled a lot of abuse at Premier Martin and then got a string of lawyers to follow suit and call him horrid names like a lot of little kindergarten school children; when I think of the way you published the hollow vituperations of yourself and those lawyers, I must confess your subject, "Be Just and Fear Not," most appropriate, and I trust you will accept its lesson and in future publish both sides and have the courage stand or fall by public opinion.

No doubt Gordon Hunter, Mr. Wolley and yourself took advantage of the hue and cry now raised about the Premier that imputed to me, and which I felt should clearly show where the misunderstanding arose. I was dismissed and consequently shunned and jibed by business men and friends who I felt should have known me better. I instructed legal proceedings against the one who circulated the petition, and on interviewing him before a witness he stated that he had urged on the boys to accept my explanation, it being all that could be expected. On interviewing the clerk who first reported the statement alleged to have been made by myself he admitted the probability of his having misconstrued my statement and expressed his willingness to give his signature to that effect, and on his further consulting the clerk who circulated the petition he returned with a slip of paper and was willing to sign in acceptance of my explanation provided I would sign the slip agreeing to stay legal proceedings.

As a disposition was shown to have matters rectified on friendly lines, my witness suggested that there might be eliminated from my statement of facts one item that might reflect unnecessarily on the employees interested and that the matter might lie over until the following morning to so arrange that "there be no sacrifice of dignity." Before leaving the building one of the employes urged on the author of the matter not to sign anything, or he would make a fool of himself and all the rest of them. No arrangement has been arrived at, but having been assured by both of the two chief instrumental in bringing about the unpleasant circumstance as to the position they now occupy towards my-

party.

MR. POOLY'S POSITION.

To the Editor:

Some weeks ago it had been alleged that I had made certain pro-British statements in the presence of an employee of Messrs. Weller Bros., with whom I was employed as travelling salesman. A petition was circulated among the employes demanding an apology from myself or dismissal by the firm. I forwarded a statement denying that imputed to me, and which I felt should clearly show where the misunderstanding arose. I was dismissed and consequently shunned and jibed by business men and friends who I felt should have known me better. I instructed legal proceedings against the one who circulated the petition, and on interviewing him before a witness he stated that he had urged on the boys to accept my explanation, it being all that could be expected. On interviewing the clerk who first reported the statement alleged to have been made by myself he admitted the probability of his having misconstrued my statement and expressed his willingness to give his signature to that effect, and on his further consulting the clerk who circulated the petition he returned with a slip of paper and was willing to sign in acceptance of my explanation provided I would sign the slip agreeing to stay legal proceedings.

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Freight Cars vs. Bicycles.

The man who builds freight cars could hardly build a fine bicycle.

And the men who make coarse shoes could not succeed in making the fine gentlemen's shoe you want to wear.

The "Slater Shoe" is made in the only

factory in Canada where only

gentlemen's fine shoes are made.

Goodyear welted, sole stamped with makers' trade mark and price: \$3.50, \$4.50 and \$5.50.

Shoes by mail. Catalogue free.

J. FULLERTON AND J. H. BAKER, SOLE LOCAL AGENTS.



WANTS.

WANTED—A good general servant. Apply Mrs. Kingham, 1 Phoenix Place.

THE BEGINNING OF THE END—The Ladyman must bring the end of speedy close. The time to take orders for the war books is now. The biggest and best books are \$2.25, \$2.50, \$2.75, in full morocco. Special prominence to the Canadian Contingent: 1,500 original and 1,000 copies taken in this city. Full title and name from prospectus. McDerma & Logan, London.

WANTED—Old copper brass zinc, lead, scarp iron, rope, canvas and sacks; highest prices given. Apply Victoria Junk Agency, 30 Store street. B. Aaronson, Agent.

FOR SALE.

SWEET PEAS—54 named varieties, 5c. a package, at J. Moss's, 99 Quadra street.

FOUR SALE—On easy terms, four acres good land three miles from city, 75¢ an acre under cultivation; good barns, fences and water. Apply by letter, G. E., this office.

CANARIES—Crested German, Beagham hens also a few splendid singers, 130 Yates street.

FOR SALE—Beautiful residential and farm property, 100 acres, from Victoria; also first-class farm in Cowichan, a bargain. For full particulars apply N. Times Office, or A. C. McCallum, Victoria.

FIVE-ROOMED HOUSE FOR SALE—On easy terms, Apply 12 Francis avenue.



Take Care of the "Little Things."

Our stock is complete in the line of toilet articles and medical requisites for baby and his mother. Inspection invited.

CYRUS H. BOWES, Chemist.
Will remove to Old Post Office, 2 doors from old stand.

WEATHER BULLETIN.
Daily Report Furnished by the Victoria Meteorological Department.

Victoria, March 21.—5 a. m.—The barometer is falling along the Coast in advance of an ocean low pressure which is likely to cause showers west of the Cascades. Showers have occurred on the Lower Mainland, otherwise the weather is fair and mild from the Pacific to the Great Lakes. The winds are light to moderate along the Coast from this to California.

Forecasts.

For 36 hours ending 5 p. m. Thursday—Victoria and vicinity—Moderate winds, mostly easterly, cloudy and mild, local showers to-night or Thursday.

Lower Mainland—Easterly winds, mostly cloudy, with occasional rains to-night or Thursday.

Reports.

Victoria—Barometer, 30.16; temperature, 46; minimum, 46; wind, calm; weather, cloudy.

Nanaimo—Wind, S. E.; weather, cloudy. Kamloops—Barometer, 30.10; temperature, 48; minimum, 46; wind, 4 miles E.; weather, cloudy.

Port Alberni—Barometer, 30.02; temperature, 36; minimum, 34; wind, calm; rain, trace; weather, rain.

San Francisco—Barometer, 30.04; temperature, 52; minimum, 50; wind, 8 miles W.; weather, clear.

CITY NEWS IN BRIEF.

—Give your friends Blue Ribbon Tea.

—Don't miss seeing Ramblers. Get booklet. Fine line Ideal Juveniles. Weller Bros.' cyclery.

—The cheapest store in town for carpenters' tools and hardware. Onions & Plumley, Broad street.

—Imperial Cafe for afternoon tea. Balston's bread and buns; cosy rooms for ladies.

—Have you seen the \$1 per dozen Printed Cups and Saucers at R. A. Brown & Co.'s, 80 Douglas street.

—Why not contribute 10 cents to the Canadian patriotic fund at the Drill Hall concert to-night? Good extras.

—Northern Traders can make money by purchasing their stocks from Weller Bros., of Government and Broughton streets.

—The largest assortment of fishing tackle at lowest prices at Henry Scott and Sons, 72 Douglas street.

—The regular meeting of the local branch of the Trade and Labor Council will be held to-night at the usual place.

—Rev. J. C. Speer gives a lantern exhibition to-night in the Metropolitan church, introducing a large number of war slides.

—Wednesday, April 25th, has been selected as the date upon which the patriotic committee will hold their patriotic concert. The date was altered so as not to conflict with Lenten services.

—Mr. A. Rochon, of View street, yesterday received his medal for service in the Fenian raid of 1863. At the time of his service he was a private in the ranks, but before completing his term he became quartermaster-sergeant.

—To-night in the drill hall the Fifth Regiment band give a concert, aided by the best local talent, the gross proceeds of which go to the Canadian Patriotic Fund. The programme, which is one of great merit, was published in the last issue of the Times.

—A union of the different young peoples societies of the city was formed last night at a meeting held in the Metropolitan church. H. J. Nott, president of the Metropolitan League, was appointed convenor, and it was decided that the president and secretary of each society should represent their organization in the union.

—A new summer time card has been issued by the Esquimalt & Nanaimo railway, which will come into effect on Saturday next. Henceforth a train will leave Victoria on Saturdays and Sundays at 4:25 p. m., and another will arrive at 8 p. m. Excursion tickets good to and from all points from Saturday until Sunday.

—Col. Gregory will occupy the chair at the lecture to be given in St. William Wallace hall to-morrow evening by Ven. Archdeacon Service on "The War in the Transvaal". The lecture will be illustrated by lantern views exhibited by Mr. Walls, R. S., and promises to be not only highly interesting, but most instructive. During the intermission Herbert Kent will sing "A Little Patch of Red". The lecture will be in aid of the Young Men's Christian Association, and will undoubtedly be well attended.

—The Daughters of St. George have forwarded the articles mentioned below to South Africa for the use of the soldiers engaged on active service. They extend their thanks to Mrs. Shaw, Mr. Myers, Mayor Hayward and others for valuable assistance rendered. The full list is as follows: Seven dozen wool sweaters; eight dozen towels; four dozen towels for hospital service; twelve dozen wool socks; sixteen dozen handkerchiefs; fifty dozen sponges; forty dozen hair brushes; four dozen combs; four dozen tooth brushes; one gross jar soap; one standpoinit it is probable that the pictures are the best ever produced.

Native & Sons cigar will be on the market Saturday, March 27th.

Help swell the Canadian patriotic fund at Drill Hall concert to-night.

You will find it in the B. G. Guide; 50c per copy, 500 per year, in all bookstores in B. C.

Canadian patriotic fund gets entire receipts of Drill Hall concert to-night. Excellent programme.

The Youth and Beauty of Victoria and Vicinity procure the People's Trading Stamps at R. A. Brown & Co.'s, 80 Douglas street.

True Pruners Pruning Knives, Hedge Trimmers and Garden Tools cheap for cash, at R. A. Brown & Co.'s, 80 Douglas street.

Imperial Restaurant, cor. Douglas and View streets; special Lent dishes.

Carpets taken up, beaten and relaid on short notice. "New Goods" are coming in every day. We guarantee best values. Weller Bros.

See Chinnoweth and Thatcher, the peerless sketch team, at Savoy.

Nottingham, Swiss, French and other makes in Lace Curtains; also a fine assortment of pieces of goods at Weller Bros.'

The regular monthly business meeting of the W.C.T.U. will be held Thursday afternoon at the Rescue Home on Cormorant street.

Twenty-one years' experience has taught Rambler makers how to build best wheels. Call and see Ramblers. Weller Bros.' cyclery.

See De Armo and Trojan, the comedy duo, at Savoy to-night.

You're Air never gets at the teat after it is once packed. It is exposed for the first time in your pantry. That is why Hondi Ceylon Tea is so fragrant.

The following regimental order has been issued by Col. Gregory: "Lieut. H. M. Grahame having reported for duty, resumes command of No. 4 Company. By order."

The Companions of the Forest and Court Northern Light hall committee met last evening and decided to hold their sixth annual Primrose ball in the A. O. U. W. Hall on Primrose day, 19th April.

Dawson arrivers report that general understanding prevails at Dawson that the royalties are to be reduced from 10 to 5 per cent. Mr. D. C. Fraser is expected to make the announcement when he goes in to relieve Commissioner Ogilvie.

Chief Engineer Pounds, of the torpedo boat destroyer Virago, denies that he was rescued or in any way connected with an alleged gallant rescue on the occasion of a recent trip of the torpedo boat destroyer. He says the story is fiction.

Drill Hall concert to-night—your ticket goes to Canadian patriotic fund.

At the fourth of the series of Lenten services to be given in St. John's church on Sunday next, after evensong, Mr. Longfield will be assisted by the following vocalists: Miss Russell, Miss A. Stoddart and Gideon Hicks. Solo concertist Walter North and assistant organist, Mr. Jessie Longfield, will play a now processionnal march of his own composition entitled "The Belief".

See Basco and Rice, the famous knock abouts, at Savoy.

Rev. Mr. Simmons arrived from Vancouver shortly before 9 p. m. yesterday and went at once to Zion church, where he had been billeted to lecture on anti-vaccination. The leaders of the faith-bearers announced, however, that the telegram which his elders said they had received here was not as he sent it, his intention being to lecture on "vaccination, its uses and abuses," to-morrow evening, when he would produce petitions. He said he would conduct a service only last evening, and then those outside of the Zion following slipped one by one from the building. To the faithful the reverent gentleman said he had been told that "the devil had been abroad again. He had not had time to learn the particulars since leaving the steamer, but would reply to this evening."

He inquired if the "Leaves of Healing" had come yet, and referring to the remarks made of Rev. Alex. Dowie, said those miserable bars will soon be able to get a blast from their horn."

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Still No Decision

Conservatives Cannot Make Up Their Minds How to Fight Martin.

Mr. Donald Fraser Will Run as a Martinite in Esquimalt.

Millinery Openings

Feminine Victoria Feasts Its Eyes on the New Creations For Spring Wear.

Young and Old, Rich and Poor, Gather in Crowds to See the New Hats.

DIRECT IMPORTATIONS

Dinner and Tea Sets from \$3.50 up; Toilet Sets, low price, good value; Cups and Saucers, Plates, Jugs, Bowls, plain and flowered, in any quantity, bought before the receipt advance of 20 per cent; we give our patrons the benefit.

Do you collect Trading Stamps?

We give the "People's" guarantee by local business men.

Examine our goods, we can save you money.

JOHNS BROS.,
230 DOUGLAS STREET.

The Garments of Last Century

Were elaborate casings, intended by a system of bodily irritation, if not torture, to hold men's forms to a shape conventional, if not symmetrical. Science applied to Tailoring has brought the

Garments of To-day

To where they give true comfort to men's bodies, and possess an elastic adaptability to every bodily movement. Such garments you cannot get anywhere; but you never fail to get them at the

FIT-REFORM WARDROBE

Scientific Tailoring has realized its highest pitch in the clothing to be found at this establishment.

**SUITS \$10, \$12, \$15, \$18, \$20, \$22, \$25
ROUSERS \$3, \$4, \$5, \$6**

ALLEN & CO..

Sole Contractors For

73 GOY ST. VICTORIA, B. C.

YE MERRIE ANGLERS

TROUT SEASON STARTS ON 16TH.

We have a complete line of fishing tackle, and invite your inspection.

FOX'S 78 GOVERNMENT STREET.

SPRING GOODS

JUST RECEIVED.

SCOTCH TWEEDS are very fashionable. We have them in the latest styles and shades. Full lines of Worsted and Serge.

BRIDGEMAN & CO., OPENING.

THE STOCK MARKET.

(Formulated by Ben. Williams & Co., Brokers. Phone 233.)

Rev. J. C. Speer officiated at the funeral of the infant son of Mr. Billard, Oak Bay avenue, on Monday afternoon.

The death occurred at the residence of his father, Cook street, last night, of Frank Henry Leonard, infant son of George Leonard.

The argument in the coal mines arbitration case was concluded this morning before the commissioners in the Maple room, and the arbitrators are this afternoon considering their award.

A concert will be given in the St. James Hall, James Bay, by the Boys Brigade and Sunday school during the first week of April. The boys are practising for it daily and a number of outstanding well-known artists have also promised their assistance.

In the police court this morning two Indians, Jim and Tom, were fined \$6.50 and \$9 respectively for drunkenness. George Tyson was fined \$5 for cruelty to a dog. Wm. Dalby was sentenced to six months' imprisonment for supplying liquor to the aforementioned Indians.

The Red Line Transportation Co. advised their local agents by the Amur that they have established a rate from Bennett to Atlin at 7c. per pound on merchandise, in one ton lots or more. Baggage 10 cents per pound. The company will not carry freight to Hootalinqua after April 1st. Horses can be bought from the company at Bennett for from \$50 to \$250 each, in good condition. Good rock men are in demand at wages of from 35 cents per hour up.

Locars of good phys and good acting will welcome the Frawley Company, which comes to the Victoria theatre Monday and Tuesday night; "The Sporting Duchess," the famous English racing drama, will be presented on Monday night. This is the play which, under the title of "The Derby Winner," ran for two years in London and for one entire season in New York. On Tuesday night the great comedy drama, "Mme. Saenger," by the greatest living dramatist, Sardou, will be presented, also for the first time here.

A letter has been received from James Burns, who is wintering with the steamer Robert Ker, about 30 miles from St. Michaels. In the same vicinity are fifteen other steamers sheltered for the winter. The letter was dated December 9th, 1899, and up to that time, although the weather was quite cold, the temperature had not got below zero. The letter contains information of three new strikes that had been made, but 30 miles distant, one at Poker Creek, one at Morton Bay and at Golovin Bay, which run at about three cents per ton on the surface.

Canadian patriotic fund wants your 10 cents. Drill Hall concert to-night.

Mrs. Chase Smith, of Jersey, Ohio, writes: I have a small body for sick headache I could bear for the past fifteen years, but Carter's Little Liver Pills did me more good than all the rest.

DR. A. W. CHASE'S 25c. CATARRH CURE.

is sent direct to the diseased parts by the Improved Blower. Heals the ulcers, clears the air passages, stops droppings in the bowels, cures the liver, removes catarrh and hay fever. Blower free. All dealers, Dr. A. W. Chase Medicine Co., Toronto and Buffalo.

SCAVENGER.

JULIUS WEST, General Scavenger, successor to John Dougherty—Yards and cess-pools cleaned; contracts made for removing all kinds of debris. All articles will be purchased by parties desirous of getting rid of them. All articles will be promptly attended to. Address 55 Vancouver street. Telephone 126.

Geo. R. Jackson's

57 Government Street.

NOLTE GLASSES ADJUSTED.

EYES TESTED FREE.

37 FORT ST.

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JOHN DOUGHERTY—Yards and cess-

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couver street. Telephone 126.</p

"The best value for the least money" is the motto of Blue Ribbon Ceylon Tea.

Our Ottawa Letter.

(From the Times Correspondent.)

Ottawa, March 14.—The annual report of the department of fisheries, which has just been presented to parliament by Sir Louis Davies, shows that eighty thousand men were engaged during the season in the fishing industry, using boats, nets and other fishing implements aggregating a value of \$4,000,000. About 1,130 schooners, manned by 8,637 sailors, besides the 72,877 fisherman, using 38,675 boats and 6,298,000 fathoms of nets, all found employment in this vast industry. The lobster plant alone is valued at \$1,354,120. This amount comprises 814 canneries, with their 1,325,040 traps, giving employment to 16,548 persons.

The fisheries of Canada are the most extensive in the world. They comprise an immense sea-coast line, besides innumerable lakes and rivers. The eastern sea-coast of the Maritime Provinces from the Bay of Fundy to the Straits of Belle Isle exceeds 5,000 miles, while the western coast of British Columbia is given at 7,180 miles, that is more than double that of Great Britain and Ireland. While the salt water inshore area, not including minor indentations, covers more than 1,500 square miles, the freshwater area of the part of the great lakes within Canada is reckoned at 72,700 square miles, not including the numerous lakes of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories all stocked with excellent species of food fishes.

The total value of the Canadian catch of fish for the year 1898 amounts to \$19,667,126, being a decrease of over three million dollars as compared with the unprecedented yield of 1897, but which is near the average of the previous eight years. This amount is subdivided by provinces as follows: Nova Scotia, \$7,226,035; New Brunswick, \$3,549,357; British Columbia, \$3,713,161; Quebec, \$1,761,440; Ontario, \$1,432,622; Prince Edward Island, \$1,070,206; Manitoba and Northwest Territories, \$813,355.

The large surplus of last year was made up in British Columbia and Nova Scotia, and this year the same provinces furnish deficits exceeding three million dollars. From the year 1893 to 1898 inclusive the five principal commercial fishes have shown a total return as follows:

Cod	\$13,768,153
Herring	58,500,896
Lobster	56,335,075
Salmon	54,560,151
Mackerel	38,881,133

For the season 1898, the sum of \$150,459 was distributed as fishing bounties to the deep sea fisherman of the Maritime Provinces. Of this amount \$62,461 was divided amongst the crews of 784 schooners, and the balance \$95,098 was shared by 23,300 boat fishermen. These different amounts entitle the payment of 14,531 claims. For the last year Nova Scotia received about two-thirds of the bounties and mounting to \$103,730, Quebec, \$31,703; New Brunswick \$12,730, and Prince Edward Island \$10,188. Since its inception in 1882 the total sum of \$2,981,368 has been paid in such fishing bounties to the deep sea fishermen of the above mentioned provinces.

The revenue for the past year received from fishery licenses, fines, etc., is given at \$85,502. This sum includes the \$9,062 collected from United States fishing vessels as fees for the modus vivendi licenses granted to their owners.

W. W. Stimples, an officer of the department, visited British Columbia during the past season and made a report on the fisheries in that province. He says that in the straits of Juan de Fuca and Puget Sound the number of United States trap-nets built was greatly in excess of the number erected in 1898, which in turn had a larger number of traps than had been in operation before, indeed Mr. Stimples in his report gives the number in 1899 as 120, of which 80 or 90 were operated practically the whole season. The number of boats engaged in the United States salmon fishing also greatly increased, and the time has come when the question of licensing Canadian salmon trap-nets in the straits of Juan de Fuca must be seriously regarded. The department has been collecting all available information on the effects and possibilities of salmon trap-nets in the straits, and has under careful consideration the propriety of licensing such trap-nets to British Columbia fishermen.

What has been said of the British Columbia fisheries applies in a large degree to the fisheries of Manitoba and for the Northwest Territories. An indication of their inadequacy. Various amendments have been made to the laws made to render the regulations more appropriate to the actual conditions prevailing, but a thorough revision of these regulations has been in hand, and three separate series have been provisionally drawn up, which will require the most careful consideration before being en-

acted in law. These three sets of new regulations will apply to the province of Manitoba, the Northwest Territories and the district of Yukon respectively.

One of the most important schemes which has occupied the attention of the department has been inaugurated this year, viz., the establishment of bait freezers or refrigerators for the storage of fresh bait by the government in co-operation with associations of fishermen along the coast. This scheme, devised in the interests of the fishing population, aims to meet a need which has been profoundly felt by the fishermen, viz., the ensuring of supplies of bait which will be available when needed. Sufficient to meet the demand for garrison duty at Halifax, 125 wanted for seasons after seasons the complaint arises that bait is scarce precisely when it is most urgently required, yet such bait can, as a rule, be obtained in abundance earlier in the season when the men are not in immediate need of it. The Lobster Commission of 1898 made reference, in their report, to a proposal for providing cold storage for bait, and during the year the matter was prominently brought forward in the provincial legislature of Nova Scotia.

A marine biological station was erected during the year at St. Andrews, New Brunswick. It is the first of the kind on Dominion shores. Other countries have realized the extreme value of this technical work. The United States for many years has carried on splendidly equipped marine stations, such as that at Woods' Hole, and most important information has been obtained by the studies and experiments on sea-fish and marine life generally carried on in these laboratories. France was one of the earliest to see the value of such experimental stations, and at various points along her coast has fourteen or fifteen such institutions. Germany has taken the same course, and when the Island of Heligoland was handed over to Germany by the British government the first thing that was done was the building of a marine station for fishery investigations. In Norway, Dr. Nansen was the means of starting similar work, and the Bergen marine station was built. In Britain active steps have been taken during the last fifteen years, and ten marine stations have been built—a large and important one at Plymouth which cost over \$100,000, and others like the unique and interesting marine laboratory in the old city of St. Andrews, in Scotland, and the capital little station on the Isle of Man. Even Russia has founded a number of these institutions. But Italy possesses the finest of all, viz., the famous zoological marine station at Naples, which has been resorted to by scientific and fishery authorities from every part of the globe. Dr. Bohm, its brilliant director, prophesied twenty years ago that as different countries learned the value of such work as marine laboratories, perform a circle of such buildings would be long circumscribe the globe. This prophecy has now come true, and the last of these institutions, viz., the Canadian biological station, has as great, or even a greater field than almost any other.

From 1892 to 1896, there was an average of over sixty vessels annually engaged in seal sealing business in Behring sea, and that in the latter year, sixty-four vessels secured only 53,234 skins, whereas in the year 1891 50,437. In 1897 the fleet dropped to forty-one vessels securing 29,342, and in the present year 1899, twenty-six vessels secured 34,454 skins. In the whole history of the Canadian pelagic sealing business, the average catch per vessel of the present year has been surpassed only twice, in 1890 and 1894, whereas, it has in no other year approached very closely. It is also to be borne in mind that the phenomenal catch of the year 1894 was principally taken on the Asiatic side, hence the high average cannot be attributed to what has been called the Pringlehoff herd of seals. It would also appear that this Asiatic winter has caused to be exploited by the sealers, their now confining themselves to the North American waters of the Pacific ocean. It is somewhat significant, after all that has been said on the subject, that so comparatively small a fleet as was engaged in the present year, should have made the largest catch of the past three years, and the largest average catch of any but two years in the history of the Canadian sealing industry. For the season of 1899, many of the vessels cleared from Victoria earlier than usual, and proceeded southward to the California coast, as considerable success attended some vessels there during the previous year. A careful examination of the positions at sea, where the vessels have taken seals for the past four years, shows that there has been a decided change in the localities of hunting and that on the coasts, the vessels have increased their areas very materially in a southerly direction, while in Behring sea there is a distinct trend north and east, bringing them principally to the northeast of the Pringlehoff Islands. This has been accounted for by some as being due to the disturbance of the seals upon the islands, and a consequent incentive to seek other hauling and breeding grounds; while others consider the movement of the food fishes have much more to do with the distribution of the seals. However this may be, it is a fact that some vessels have good catches west of the islands notwithstanding.

Reference has been made to the proposed branding seals by the United States authorities on the island, and the expedient has been regarded by some as having an injurious effect upon the herd. From the sealers' standpoint, the effect

cannot be very great, unless the branded seals die, inasmuch as out of a total take of 35,346 skins, only 16 branded ones were found, and they were distributed among 11 vessels out of 26, one vessel taking as many as 3, the others 2 and 1 each. These facts apparently show that the branding of seals forms no factor in pelagic sealing, and whatever purpose branding may serve for scientific observation or otherwise, it cannot have a salutary effect upon the herd which visits the islands, since it necessarily changes the normal conditions. It might therefore reasonably be expected that the practice is not unlikely to be discontinued. Altogether, the season has been a very favorable one for the sealers. Added to the large catch, there was a decided increase in the price of skins, most of them being sold at Victoria for \$11 each; but those which were sent to the London sales by the owners, realized a much higher figure.

With regard to the choice of friends, there is little to say; for a friend is never chosen. A secret sympathy, the attraction of a thousand nameless qualities, a charm in the expression of the countenance, even in the voice or manner; a similarity of circumstances—these are the things that begin attachment. Mrs. Barbauld.

Forty-six more men have been sworn in at Toronto for garrison duty at Halifax, making 148 so far furnished by Toronto. Only 50 recruits have been furnished from Montreal centre towards the 125 wanted for garrison duty at Halifax.

WHAT TO DO UNTIL THE DOCTOR ARRIVES.

It is very hard to stand idly by and await our dear ones suffer while awaiting the arrival of the doctor. An Albany (N.Y.) drayman called at a drug store for a doctor to come and see his child, then very sick with grippe. Not finding the doctor in, he left word for him to come at once on his return. He also bought a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, which he hoped would give some relief until the doctor should arrive. In a few hours he returned, saying the doctor need not come, as the child was much better. The drayman, Mr. Otto Scholz, says the family had since recommended Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to their neighbors and friends until he has a constant demand for it from that part of the country. For sale by Henderson Bros., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE

Each headache and relieves all the troubles incident to a billion state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness. Distress after eating. Pain in the Back, etc. While their most remarkable success has been in curing

SICK HEADACHE.

ACHE

'Cure' for headache and relieves all the troubles incident to a billion state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness. Distress after eating. Pain in the Back, etc. While their most remarkable success has been in curing

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Tennis Club Meeting

Annual Gathering of the Victoria Club Held Last Night.

Lengthy and Comprehensive Report Presented by Secretary and Treasurer.

The annual meeting of the Victoria Lawn Tennis Club was held last night at the Victoria Cafe, when the following officers were elected: Mr. C. E. Pooley, president; Mr. A. G. Flumerfelt, vice-president; Mr. A. F. R. Martin, honorary secretary; Mr. J. M. Miller, honorary treasurer, and Messrs. A. T. Goward, R. H. Pooley, G. V. Capgrave, A. D. Severs and R. B. Powell, committee. Messrs. R. H. Pooley and G. C. Johnston, last year's secretary and treasurer respectively, declined re-election.

The treasurer's report showed the club to be in a gratifying financial condition. The secretary's report was as follows:

Mr. President and Gentlemen—We, the undersigned, have much pleasure in submitting for your consideration the report of affairs of the club for the past year, and in doing so, it is a matter of great satisfaction to us, and we are sure it will be to every member of the club, to feel that we have been enabled during the past season to do much for the advancement of tennis, not only in Victoria, but in the whole province.

The balance sheet will show you the present financial standing of the club, containing, it is true, a list of heavy expenditures due chiefly to the visit of the American champions, and also to the extra work it was found necessary to do on the courts and grounds in the early part of the season, when the weather was extremely hot.

However, we will find a large increase in the gate receipts and entrance fees paid in at the annual tournaments, to which we would call your special attention, as it goes to show the increasing interest taken in our tennis tournament from a social standpoint, many people who, in the past, have never seen at the courts before, or evinced the slightest interest in the game, attending regularly throughout the week, and plainly anxious that the club will most assuredly be called upon in the near future to enlarge the present grounds in order to have more standing room and allow the events to be played off during the week.

The courts, we are glad to be able to report, are owing to the attention paid to them, in first-class order; the young grass sown last year having all good start, and spread well all over, with the exception of the back line of the courts, where the reseeding, owing to the severe nature of the play in the second tournament, was considerably worn out, in consequence of the early part of last season play was very much hampered owing to the hard and late winter of 1898-1899 having killed most, if not all, of the grass, and the necessity of having the lawn sown fresh again last spring. Now, however, we think we may congratulate the club on having three really excellent club grass courts.

As regards the annual tournament, the receipts were far ahead of any previous year, the entries totalling in all 136 as against 112 of the previous year. This has been partly owing to the number of visitors from Vancouver, Seattle, Tacoma, Cowichan, Nelson, the Royal Navy and the Royal Marine Artillery Lawn Tennis Clubs, who came over and helped to make our tournament the greatest success that it was.

All of us were delighted to welcome them all, and especially such old friends as Mr. George A. Hurd and Mr. Launcelot Pelly, also Mr. Samuel Russell, of Seattle, who, although this was his initial visit to our court, was by no means a stranger to us during tennis week.

Although our visitors did not succeed in carrying off any of the championships, they managed to reach the finals in nearly every event, and always gave a good account of themselves. Above all, special mention should be made of the wonderful improvement shown in the class of play in the various events, three sets matches being hardly without exception necessary to decide the game, and play throughout being decided above the average.

As usual, Mr. J. F. Feeney won the gentlemen's championship and Miss Muriel Goward succeeded in carrying off the ladies' title, having now held the respective challenge trophies for seven and five years, and proved invincible to all local exponents of the game on their own courts, although once or twice faced very severely.

It is also our pleasant duty on behalf of the committee and members of the club to thank our warmest thanks to those ladies who so kindly and ably assisted us during the annual tournament in entertaining our players, visitors and guests; and we must also congratulate those members of the club who, at so short notice, took in hand and brought to such a successful conclusion the dance held at the Grand, without which our week of gaiety would hardly be complete.

Abrams, also, the club representatives have covered themselves with honor and renown, Mr. Pilkington, now holding the championship of the Pacific Northwest, the State of Washington and the Mainland of British Columbia; Miss Muriel Goward, once more defended her little lady champion of the Mainland successfully against all comers. In the doubles and mixed events our members also carried off many valuable trophies at the various foreign tournaments.

At a special general meeting of the club held at the Grand hotel on Thursday, August 31, 1899, it was decided that the club invite Mr. George Wright, of Boston, and his party, tennis champions of America, to come to the Victoria Court, to play a series of exhibition matches here, and that the club guarantee the sum of \$200 towards defraining the cost of their expenses.

The secretary was also authorized to raise an outside guarantee towards paying the expenses in the event of the tournament not taking place on account of bad weather and no gate receipts being obtainable. The players arrived in Victoria on Saturday, the 17th September, and played here on the two following days, before a fairly good audience, although not so

large on the first day as expected. The gate receipts on the first day were \$600 and on the second \$184, making in all the sum of \$784. Against this the expenditure was \$466.65, made up by the guarantee paid Mr. George Wright of \$350 and the tournament expenses \$110.65. This statement shows that the club was out of pocket in the sum of \$178.65 on the visit, and therefore within the original amount of \$200 guaranteed by the club, and it was not necessary to call on the citizens who had so generously come forward and helped us by their guarantees to carry the scheme into effect, and to whom we, on behalf of the club, wish to tender our most hearty thanks.

On the form and style of play of our visitors we feel unable to comment. Needless to say, anything like it had ever been seen in Victoria before. The lightning-cut service of Mr. Davis, with a ball flying over the net in the shape of an ∞ , and swinging off at right angles, was indeed a revelation to both opponents and spectators; while the smashing of MacLean Ward, and the steady, all round, though hard play, of the American champion and Mr. Wright, Jr., showed all local enthusiasts what a vast amount they had to learn. During this and the following seasons we hope to reap the benefit of such severe lessons, and no doubt will find amongst our many local Malcolm D. Whitman and Dwight Davies'.

To Messrs. Foukes and A. T. Goward, however, belong the honor of being the only team that succeeded in lowering the ripples of the visitors in doubles in their category, they having carried everything before them elsewhere. It was indeed a pleasant surprise to all of us, being the one and only team to do the same in the tournament for any of the local players. The local team surpassed themselves, and playing as they had never played before, with a great deal of confidence and steadiness, and although interfering with each other very much at times, they succeeded eventually in defeating their opponents after showing them on several occasions that they had learnt to master a few of their tricks. With this glorious victory the exhibition, which proved to be the best and most instructive tennis ever seen on these courts, was brought to a close.

And now we should like to draw the attention of the incoming committee to the fact that we have not at present a challenge cup, and the old shield to the club, after having held it for many years as a record; and at a special general meeting held in September, 1898, the committee were authorized to procure a new challenge cup, which was not, done, and which, on account of the heavy expenditure of the past season, was, on Mr. Foukes' recommendation, allowed to stand over till the present year. This we think should be procured at an early date.

We here wish to offer, on the part of the club, our hearty congratulations to Mr. J. F. Feeney on his recent marriage to Miss Margaret Thomas, of Tacoma, and to all who are only voting the feeling of us all in wishing Mr. and Mrs. Feeney long life and happiness amongst us.

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The Relief Ladysmith

London Daily Mail's War Correspondent Describes the Historic Scene

How the Relieving Force Was Received—Natal Men First in Town.

Ladysmith, Feb. 28.—Ladysmith was relieved at last at 6 o'clock to-night.

The first port of General Buller's column which reached the town were received with an extraordinary display of enthusiasm. Never before in the history of Ladysmith, which has now become so famous, has such a scene of genuine gladness and pride been witnessed within its boundaries. It is doubtful if ever such a scene were witnessed anywhere in Natal.

The townspeople and the military as late as this morning did not expect to see the long-awaited-for column 'before the day was out.'

Last night it was reported that rations would be reduced, and the reduction took effect to-day. This was regarded as an augury of more delays, and it is not too much to say that it caused a tone of despondency to set in among some; but it is always the darkest hour that precedes the dawn.

Early in the afternoon came the news by heliograph that General Buller had achieved a decisive victory over the enemy, who were in full retreat and pursued by his cavalry. Then signs of unusual activity were seen within the garrison, and the Natal Carabiners and Hussars stood to arms.

From Wagon Hill and other eminences the Boers were seen in full retreat; ox wagons and mule wagons by the hundred, mounted Boers by the thousand, were travelling west of the town from Colenso towards the Free State and Transvaal railways. Our field guns attempted to reach them, but they were of insufficient range.

Great activity among the Boers was now apparent at Umbulwana.

The first to draw attention to this favorite Boer position were our naval guns, which sent shells in rapid succession into the redoubt which shelters the Boer "mother"—our old acquaintance "Long Tom."

A rapid survey of Fort Alice with our glasses revealed the fact that over the earthworks a huge derrick had been erected, the object of which was plain—the enemy here were about to attempt to remove the gun.

Shell after shell tore through the air over the town from our naval batteries, and our big 4.7 naval gun on Caesar's Camp, which it was recently removed, joined in the attack. The Boers were seen flying from the vicinity of their favorite redoubt along the summit of Umbulwana. Some careened down from the hill below the gun, but our shells followed them, bursting along the ridge and face of the hill wherever moving figures were seen.

Many magnificent shots were fired from the forts. Fort Alice threw shells which struck the earthworks right in the face, raising a great column of brown smoke and dust. When the smoke and dust had cleared away,

The Derrick Had Disappeared.

Our guns now ceased for a little, and once more the derrick was hoisted, but shell from a 12-pounder long-range naval gun smashed the derrick and the Boer hopes at the same time, for no further attempt was made to remove the gun.

Then all was silent. Never a rifle—not even a "Silent Sue" or a "Wearily Willy"—attempted to respond to our big guns, which continued shelling Umbulwana and the ground to the rear of the Boer guns.

Every one in the town and camp was overjoyed at the spirited and grand work of our guns. They had spoken so seldom lately that their deep voice was indeed welcome to us all.

All felt instinctively that it was the beginning of the end.

The street was crowded, and every one was delighted. Civilians, soldiers, natives, Indians—all were there watching our bombardment—but the Boer bombardment had stopped.

Officers galloped towards hither and thither, killed Gordons stalked towards their camp, Indians in turbans and flowing robes rode smilingly past on donkeys, natives everywhere. It was a scene typical of the Empire, for though the speeds and clothes and color of the people were diverse, these people were all Subjects of the Queen.

Suddenly a mighty cheer was raised at the north end of the town. It travelled towards the railway station and came nearer.

What could it all mean? Then came the words flying from mouth to mouth, "The column is just outside the town, and is coming across the flats."

There was a rush toward the Klap river, which divides the flats from the town.

There was no doubt—the news was true. The cheering travelled from north to south—one long, great, and continuous shout was raised, and we all knew the force was at the drift.

It was now 6 o'clock and twilight had begun. At the drift there were, a long, dark, grey wall of men and horses. On one side and on the other there was a great concourse hurrahing and cheering. The foremost men were now across the drift and entering the town. "Well done!" is shouted spontaneously. "They are the Volunteers." Other hurrahs cross the drift and gallop along towards the town through the cheering and laughing crowd.

It was a grand reception. The Volunteers smiled and returned our salutes. There was no doubt about the reality of their welcome. Men could be heard declaring their excessive admiration for General Buller for the compliment, as undoubtedly it was, which he paid us,

namely, that the first of his relief column to enter town should be

Natal men.

The arrivals were about 300 strong, and consisted of the Natal Carabiners under Major Mackenzie, the Imperial Light Horse under Major Gough, and the Natal Police under Inspector Abrahams.

General Sir George White promptly went out to welcome the gallant band, and with his staff he met it at the principal street. It was difficult to say which showed the greatest pleasure and satisfaction, the men of Buller's column or the devoted chief of Ladysmith.

The new-comers were cheered all along the route with enthusiasm; women were seen crying with excitement; and gladness, and, as General White turned back homeward, he received an ovation from the great gathering which now filled the street.

At the post office Sir George White stopped in response to the cheers and essayed to address the assemblage. Struggling with the emotion aroused by the events of the afternoon, and by the undoubted enthusiasm manifested so vociferously towards himself, he could hardly at first speak a single sentence.

Finally, he said: "I want heartily to thank you for the very great assistance you have given me during this trying time."

Three cheers were now called for White; three cheers for Lady White, for General Hunter, cheers for the staff, cheers for the Ladysmith Garrison, and cheers for the crew of the Power-boat.

Sir George then continued: "This is indeed a happy moment. I thank God our flag has been upheld."

Great enthusiasm greeted this sentence, and cheers were raised for the Queen, and then for the Prince of Wales. All present sang "God Save the Queen."

The general now called for cheers for Sir Redvers Buller. This was greeted by prolonged cheering, and the singing of "He's a jolly good fellow."

Silence being obtained, Sir George again spoke, saying: "It has gone to the bottom of my heart to have cut down, but I promise I will not do it again."

This was responded to with laughter and cheers, amid which Sir George and his staff galloped off.

When the first intimation was received that the relief force was approaching, the Border Mounted Rifles and Natal Carabiners went out to escort it in, but by the time it was seen it was so near that the escort had only reached the drift at the show yard when the arrivals were reining up at the other side of the river.

Soon after the arrival of the relief force a terrific thunderstorm raged over the town and district. Rain poured in torrents for hours, and the night was of inky blackness, relieved only by incessant gleams of lightning.

Throughout the night our big naval guns were shelling the Boers to prevent them removing their gun.

Three guns were in operation, and an eerie effect was produced by their continual booming.

But every one was exuberantly happy.

B. W. REID.

NOTES FROM NANAIMO.

Special to the Times.

Nanaimo, March 21.—A miner named James McKinnell was caught under a falling roof yesterday and badly bruised. Two propes which were carried down with several tons of rock, crossed over the prostrate man in such a way that they were the means of saving his life. The employees in the various mercantile establishments in the city met last evening to make arrangements for a Thursday half-holiday this season. They enjoyed this privilege last season and will no doubt succeed in having the stores closed one afternoon a week this year.

INVITED TO PORTSMOUTH.

(Associated Press.)

Portsmouth, March 21.—The mayor of Portsmouth has received from United States secretary of the navy, Mr. John D. Long, a response to his invitation President McKinley inviting an American fleet to visit Portsmouth. In his reply, Secretary Long says the department has at present made no arrangements for sending a squadron to European waters, but later will undoubtedly do so.

JOINT HIGH COMMISSION.

(Associated Press.)

Washington, March 21.—It is suggested by the officials here that Sir Wilfrid Laurier is prepared to make some overtures in respect to the issues that part the last Anglo-American Joint High Commission of which the United States government is not yet advised, but which he feels assured will serve the purpose of starting negotiations afresh. So far as can be learned there have been no recent exchanges between the two governments.

What could it all mean? Then came the words flying from month to month, "The column is just outside the town, and is coming across the flats."

There was a rush toward the Klap river, which divides the flats from the town.

There was no doubt—the news was true. The cheering travelled from north to south—one long, great, and continuous shout was raised, and we all knew the force was at the drift.

It was now 6 o'clock and twilight had begun. At the drift there were, a long, dark, grey wall of men and horses. On one side and on the other there was a great concourse hurrahing and cheering. The foremost men were now across the drift and entering the town. "Well done!" is shouted spontaneously. "They are the Volunteers." Other hurrahs cross the drift and gallop along towards the town through the cheering and laughing crowd.

It was a grand reception. The Volunteers smiled and returned our salutes. There was no doubt about the reality of their welcome. Men could be heard declaring their excessive admiration for General Buller for the compliment, as undoubtedly it was, which he paid us,

namely, that the first of his relief column to enter town should be

Natal men.

The arrivals were about 300 strong, and consisted of the Natal Carabiners under Major Mackenzie, the Imperial Light Horse under Major Gough, and the Natal Police under Inspector Abrahams.

General Sir George White promptly went out to welcome the gallant band, and with his staff he met it at the principal street. It was difficult to say which showed the greatest pleasure and satisfaction, the men of Buller's column or the devoted chief of Ladysmith.

The new-comers were cheered all along the route with enthusiasm; women were seen crying with excitement; and gladness, and, as General White turned back homeward, he received an ovation from the great gathering which now filled the street.

SHIPPING NEWS *

HAPPENINGS OF A DAY ALONG THE WATERFRONT.

VICTORIA TIDES.

By F. Neiper Denison.

The zero of the accompanying scale corresponds to the average tides yearly tide and 18.5 feet above the silt of the Esquimalt dry dock.

Thursday, Mar. 22. Friday, Mar. 23.

Time	Height above zero.	Time	Height above zero.
7.0 a.m.	7.3 feet.	7.30 p.m.	7.3 feet.
8.0 a.m.	8.0 feet.	8.30 p.m.	8.0 feet.
9.0 a.m.	8.5 feet.	9.30 p.m.	8.5 feet.
10.0 a.m.	8.0 feet.	10.30 p.m.	8.0 feet.

ming men among her passengers, who go up to look after their coast mining interests. The list was published yesterday.

Steamer Warrimoo is due from the Antipodes, via Honolulu, to-night. She has been off for two trips, having been in the dock at Sidney for repairs. Her boilers have also been overhauled.

R.M.S. Empress of China arrived at Hongkong from Victoria at 9 a.m. to-day.

Steamer Islander left Vancouver at 1:45 p.m. She connected with the train.

Steamer City of Tepeka arrived on the Sound yesterday.

THE PASSING THROUGHS.

Arrivals of the Day at the City Hotels Gossip of the Corridors.

Frank Murray, of New York, in advance of the Frawley Company, is at the Victoria. From him it was learned that it is the intention of Mr. Frawley to take a company of twelve or fourteen players to Cape Nome in June to try the experiment of presenting legitimate comedies in a mining camp. A large tent 100x80, several living tents, 2,200 chairs, all the scenery, lighting apparatus, &c., a full equipment which will enable the company to put on a dozen plays in its repertoire, will be taken up on the steamer on which the company sails. Mr. Frawley has secured over twenty of Mr. Daly's comedies for presentation at Nome.

John McLeod and wife are amongst the recent arrivals at the Dominion. Mr. McLeod is one of the northern pioneers, and with his partner, "Black Jack" Sullivan, has large interests in the North. He owns considerable land in the townships of Bennett, which promises to yield him large returns. He is now returning from a visit to Prince Edward Island, where he has been lecturing on the force of arms.

England's Lost Opportunity.

Africa, which up to a few years ago was a terra incognita, is called upon to play, during the century which has just begun, the part played by America in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, or, perhaps, the part played by India in the seventeenth and eighteenth—i.e., that the power which preponderates in Africa will be the master of the colossal riches of this new country and will find in it for its commerce and its manufactures the necessary outlets for years and years to come.

England, although having at first allowed herself to be dominated by the conquest of Algeria, was the first to have grasped the significance of the situation and the future that lay in Africa, and her object has been to become in Africa the dominant power.

She had two rivals—Germany and France. Germany counts for little. The territories which she occupies, although considerable, can only be enclaves, and her fleet, which so far sails only in the brain of its Emperor, is not yet ready to carry any great weight in the destinies of naval engagements. There remains France, whose African Empire is considerable.

Hampered by internal dissensions, by the contradictory ideas of their successive statesmen, lacking continuity of purpose, the French understood too late England's plan. But, having grasped it, they tried to combat it. Hence alliances with Mencik, and the idea of cutting through the English wish to lay out from Cape to Cairo. Hence Fashoda.

From a purely speculative point of view, it may be said that England committed a considerable mistake in not declaring to France at the end of 1898 a war which sooner or later she will be involved in, and which she will be under the impulsion of undertaking.

Let us therefore examine to-day the hypothesis of what we shall call a sudden attack. The French squadrons of the North have quietly reinforced. The reserve ships which belong to the first and second arrondissements maritimes (Cherbourg and Brest) have also been fitted out as secretly as possible, and equipped to go to sea at once.

Under some pretext, which it is easy to bring about, under existing circumstances, but which would not appear at first sight such as to bring about any complications, the relations between France and England become strained. This period of strain lasts very little. Suddenly the situation becomes aggravated; the French ambassador asks for his passports.

For clearance sake, let us call A, B, C, and D the four days which are going to follow.

On day A the crisis bursts, the ambassador asks for his passports, and on the evening of the same day the order of mobilization is issued throughout France. This order is urgent, and calls forth specially under arms the first, second, third, and tenth army corps and the military garrison of Paris. At the same time all the warships supplied by the first and second arrondissements and the squadron of the North sail forth and form themselves into three groups:

One cruises about the Straits of Dover, the other from Cape La Hogue to the Isle of Wight, and the third sails towards the British coast to a point of debarkation previously determined upon.

All ships which are in the Channel ports, from the transatlantic liners in the port of Havre down to the smallest steamers carrying passengers and freight on the Northern and Western French railway lines. All their rolling-stock is requisitioned in order to forward without interruption troops, horses, artillery—and this by the simple application of schedules already drawn up.

And without awaiting the arrival of their reserves, a portion of which will nevertheless arrive as early as the morning of B, the troops will, although precipitately mobilized, comprise a rough total of:

50,000 Men Ready.

All transport of passengers and freight is immediately and completely suspended on the Northern and Western French railway lines. All their rolling-stock is requisitioned in order to forward without interruption troops, horses, artillery—and this by the simple application of schedules already drawn up.

On the evening of day A, the troops will wait to know if the result of the naval operations has allowed the second echelon, whose arrival would bring the total strength of the landing army up to about eighty thousand men, to cross the Channel. Then, by its cavalry as scouts and as a covering force, it will immediately march on London, which is without defences and unguarded by any garrison.

On the first points on the coast to be immediately occupied is Dover. It would be very difficult for an English squadron under the fire of the French army to manoeuvre in the Straits, and the reinforcements, even though in small numbers, would thereby be greatly facilitated.

Seventy-Two Hours Later.

To sum up, the French ambassador having asked for his passports on day A at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, on day B—that is—less than twenty-four hours afterwards—more than 50,000 French soldiers